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The construction of new installations for the production of refined copper was begun at the Bor mine, which will increase its production from the present 14,000 tons annually to 36,000 tons annually. Yugoslavia will thus process all its blister copper into refined copper.

The expansion of installations for refining copper at Bor and the richness of Yugoslav ore deposits supply the main conditions for the operation of a cable factory. These production capacities and this wealth of ore will be sufficient to supply the cable factory with the necessary quantities of raw copper.

Exploratory and preparatory work is being undertaken and capital construction planned at Majdanpek for the production of blister copper. When Majdanpek is in operation, it will not only surpass Bor, but will also surpass many other world mines.

Therefore, the supply of copper does not present any problem.

Lead will play a very important part in the future production of the Svetozarevo factory. Lead will be utilized in the production of special casings for cables. Yugoslavia has sufficient quantities of this raw material. Trepca, Yugoslavia's largest combine for the production of lead, produces about 50,000 tons of lead annually, sufficient to meet Yugoslavia's industrial needs. In addition to the Trepca mine, there is an important lead mine in Mezice, Serbia.

No difficulties will be encountered in providing iron to the factory. The "Jugovinil" Factory near Split will supply plastic material for insulating cables. Consequently, the cable factory in Svetozarevo will have the basic raw materials it needs.

However, certain raw materials needed are still not being produced in Yugoslavia. Special rubber and jute twine needed for insulation of certain types of wire and conductors will have to be imported.

According to 1951 world prices, imported materials necessary for the operation of the factory will total about 600 million dinars annually, while its production will total 16 billion dinars. A little more than half this production will be consumed in Yugoslavia, leaving about 7 billion dinars' worth for export. In addition, production at Svetozarevo will eliminate the necessity for importing 2.8 billion dinars' worth of electrical material.

Installations and Production

The cable factory in Svetozarevo will have the following installations:

1. The smelter, which will process the refined copper arriving from the Bor mine in blocks of various sizes. The smelter will smelt annually 15,000 tons of copper into special bars, suitable to be used in rolling and pulling wire. To date, the Bor mine has produced a total of 6,000 tons of such bars, while the "Impol" Industry of Semifinished Products (Industrija metalnih polizdelkov "Impol") in Maribor produced about 1,300 tons in 1950.
2. The rolling mill, which will process the bars into wire up to 6 millimeters in diameter to be utilized in the production of cables and rope and dynamo wire. The mill will also produce iron to be used in reinforcement work.
3. The section for the production of wire, which will produce wire for dynamos, wire rope for cables, etc. This section will also have a subsection for galvanizing copper wire.

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4. Two sections which will produce cables. One will produce heavy cable, while the other will produce light cable. The heavy cable is designed for underground use in cities, industrial centers, factories, mines, etc. The light cable is designed for use in telegraph and telephone communications, the radio industry, railroad signals, etc.

5. The insulation section, which will insulate conductors with rubber and polyvinyl.

6. The dynamo wire section, which will produce wire used in such factories as the "Rade Koncar" Electrical Equipment Factory (Tvornica elektricnih strojeva "Rade Koncar") in Zagreb and the "Sever" Electrical Equipment Factory (Tvornica elektricnih strojeva "Sever") in Subotica. The section will also produce wire for transformers, such as is used in the "Rade Koncar" factory.

7. Secondary installations, including a power plant and a machine repair shop. The power plant will supply electric power for lights in the factory, and will supply some electric power for the factory's operation. The power plant will also supply steam used in the impregnation of cables and for heating the factory and housing areas.

The plan calls for about 2,000 workers, not including administrative personnel, to be employed in the factory.

The plan calls for the factory to produce annually 21,420 tons or 8,550 kilometers of paper-insulated heavy cable; 3,752 tons of paper-insulated light cable; 2,250 tons of lead-insulated light cable, and 8,248 tons or 15,000 kilometers of rubber-insulated heavy cable. The factory will also produce annually 1,600 tons of light wire, 218 tons of round dynamo wire, 615 tons of flat dynamo wire, 2,409 tons or 52,000 kilometers of rubber-insulated conductors, and 4,500 tons or 7,000 kilometers of copper rope for high-tension transmission lines.

After the liberation, Yugoslavia had no factories for the production of semifinished copper products. Of the 40,000 tons of blister copper produced by the Bor mine in 1951, 4,000 tons were utilized by the chemical industry for the production of blue vitriol necessary for Yugoslav agriculture. Bor kept 15,000 tons, which it utilized to produce refined or electrolytic copper. The remaining 20,000 tons were exported.

In the future, Bor will continue to produce about 40,000 tons annually of blister copper. The chemical industry will utilize 4,000 tons, while 36,000 tons will be processed into refined copper. Of these 36,000 tons, the Svetozarevo factory will utilize 15,000 tons, while the remainder will be utilized by the new copper rolling mill in Sevojno, by some other plants, and for export.

Construction in 1952

The following installations will be completed in 1952:

1. The main shop, covering 50,000 square meters, which will contain all the factory's installations except the smelter, including the testing section and two warehouses. A little less than half of this shop has been completed.

2. An annex with showers and dressing rooms for workers, a laboratory, and some other sections.

3. The smelter.

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4. The water system to supply the factory. Later, the system will be connected to supply water to Svetozarevo.
5. The power plant.
6. A 35,000-volt transformer station.
7. A railroad connecting the factory with the Belgrade-Nis railroad, which has almost been completed.
8. Four apartment houses for employees.

Over 12,000 youths will participate this year in the construction of the factory.

PART II

The first sections of the cable factory in Svetozarevo will be put into operation at the beginning of 1954.

The rolling mill producing iron and copper wire will be the first to begin operation. The sections producing conductors and cables will begin operation next. By the end of the third quarter of 1954, the smelter will be put into operation.

The total output of iron produced for reinforcement and the products of Branch 119 will be put directly on the market. A little more than half of the copper wire produced will be processed into copper rope, cable, and conductors, while the remainder will be sold to cable enterprises in Yugoslavia.

In 1954, the plan calls for the factory to produce 18,000 tons of reinforcement iron, about 2,600 tons of rolled copper wire, about 1,000 tons of bare copper rope, over 1,000 tons of insulated conductors, about 300 tons of dynamo and light wire, and almost 1,500 tons of cable conductors. These products will be worth over 5 billion dinars. Some of them will be exported.

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